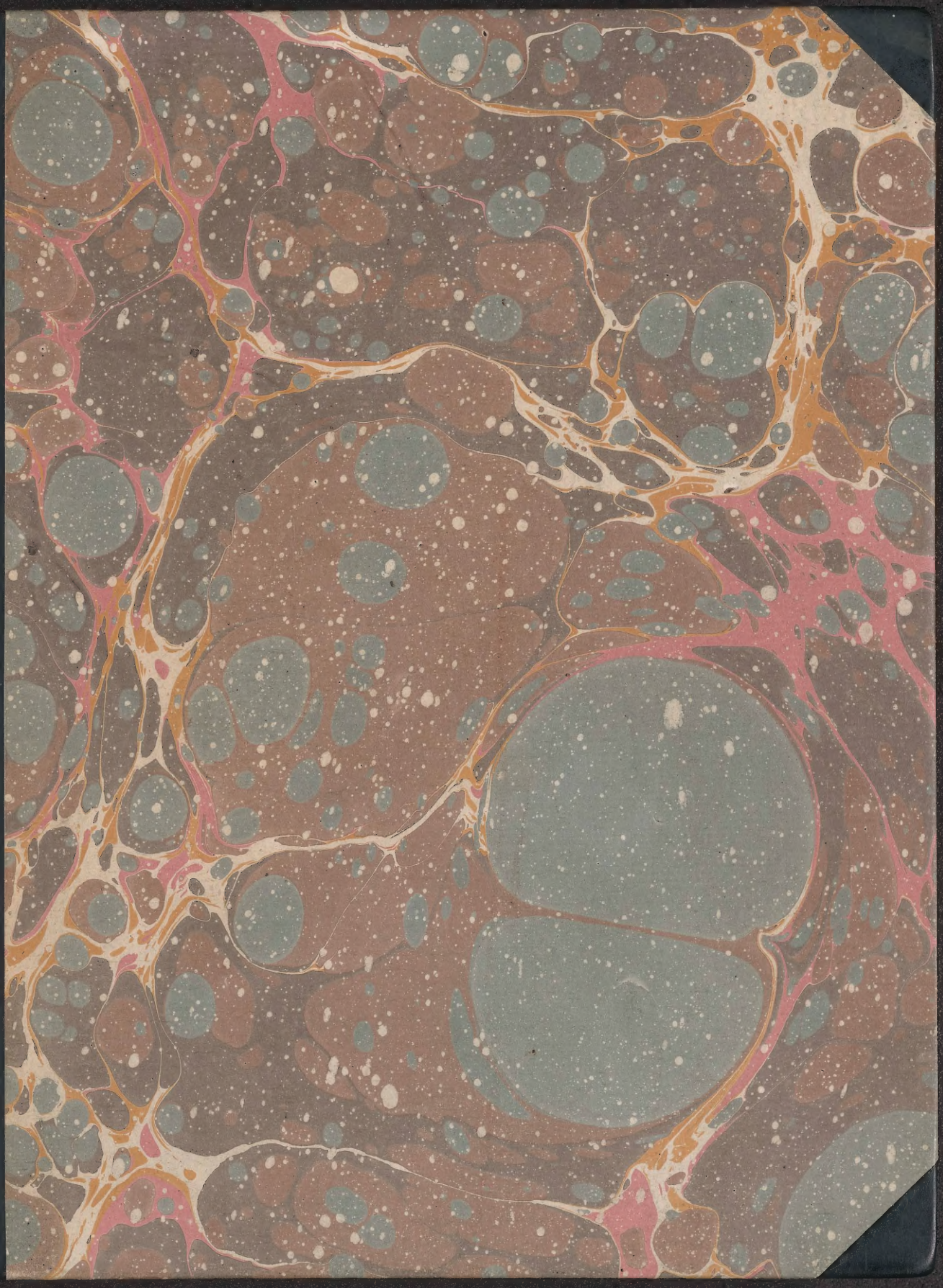

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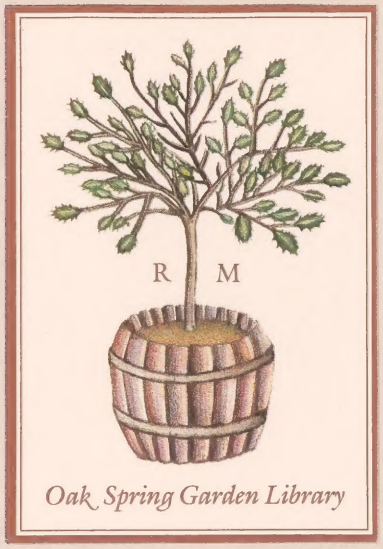


English 3

NYMPHÆA.

POLYANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Nymphæa Alba.

Water-lily. Water-cow. Cardock. Waterdocks.

Found in the Were near Scarborough. — July 1815.

It extends itself by long runners which form a root at the end, & send up leaf-stalks in deep water. — The root is bulbous. — It may be propagated by transplanting the bulbous roots in Winter. — The roots are used in Ireland & in the Island of Jura to dye a dark brown. — Swine eat it, Goats are not fond of it, Cows & Horses refuse it. — Both the species support the Ophis Aquatilis & Lepturus Aquatica. —

Nymphæa.

Nymphaea Alba.
Water-lily. Water-cam. Candock.
Watersocks.—

ERICA.

OCTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Erica linearis.

Fine-leaved Heath.

Scarborough — August — 1822.

Erica Cinerea.

Fine-leaved Heath.

EPILOBIUM.

OCTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Epilobium Angustifolium.

Rosebay Willow-herb. —

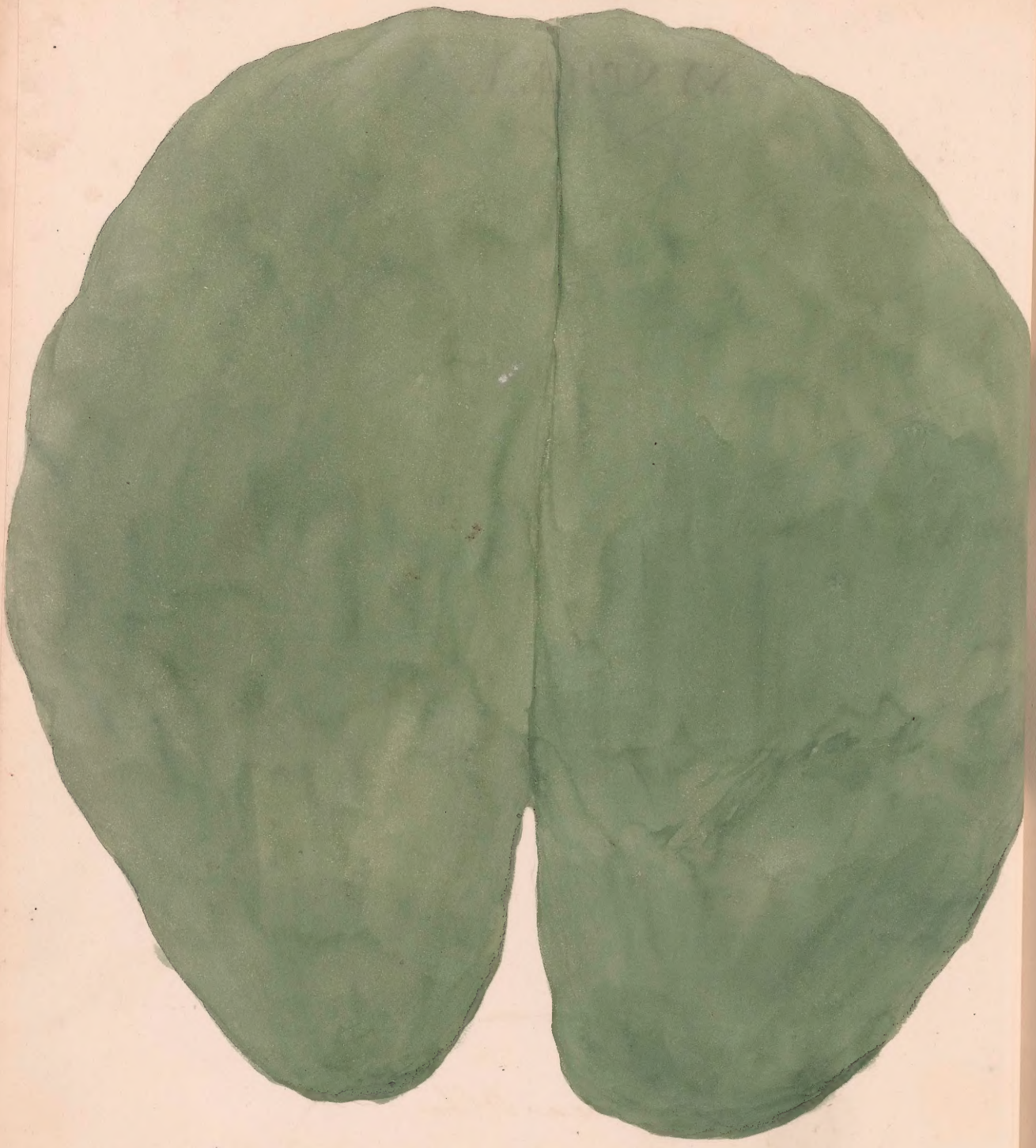
Found it growing at Plumpton near Knaresborough. Flowers sometimes white. — August 1st 1814 —

Goats are extremely fond of it. — Cows & Sheep eat it. — Horses & Swine refuse it. — The Phalaena Porcellus & Spinx Elpenor, are found upon it. — The suckers of the root are eatable. — An infusion of the plant has an intoxicating property, & the Kamtschatcadales brew a sort of ale from the pith, & from the ale make vinegar. — The down of the seeds also mixed with cotton or fur has been manufactured into stockings & other articles of clothing. —

Epilobium.

Epilobium Angustifolium. Broad Willow-herb.

NYMPHÆA.



Nymphæa.

Nymphaea Alba.

Water-lily. Water-cow. Cuddock.

Waterdocks. —

CISTUS.

POLYANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Mallby Common.

1022.

ARUM.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Arum Maculatum.—

Wake Robin.— Cuckowpint.— Lords and Ladies.—

Wheatley.—

May.— 1818.

The berries when about the close of summer dart.— The root & the leaves when recent, are so extremely acrid that it is highly disagreeable to taste them.— The root has been employed in medicine as a stimulant, but when reduced to powder it loses much of its acrimony, & there is reason to suppose that the compound powder which takes its name from that plant, owes its virtues chiefly to the other ingredients.— The root, dried & powdered, is used by the French to wash their skin with, & is sold at a high price, under the name of Cypress Powder.— When the acrimony of the roots is extracted, either by boiling or baking, they certainly will afford a very mild & wholesome nourishment.— Many nations prepare the only food they have from plants as acrimonious as this: first dissipating the noxious qualities by the force of

heat.— Starch may be made from the roots.—

Arum.

Arum Maculatum.

Wake Robin. Cuckow pint.

Lords and Ladies.

ANEMONE.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Anemone Nemorosa.—

Wood Anemone.—

Arcethorpe Wood.— April 30th 1819.—

The Flowers fold up in a curious manner against rain.— The whole plant is acrid.— Goats & Sheep eat it.— Horses, Cows, & Swine refuse it.— The paper in which the dried specimens are preserved is stained brown, which renders it probable that it may be employed as a dye stuffs.— This plant is sometimes found with yellow dots on the under surface of the leaves, & has been mistaken for a Polypodium.— Some have supposed these dots the work of an insect, but without sufficient proof.— Dr. Pulteney, has rendered it probable that they are formed of a minute species of Lycoperdon; though if they may be discovered in their younger state under the outer cuticle of the leaf, it is not obvious how the seeds could be introduced.— These plants are evidently in a diseased state of a yellow green, & do not bear flowers.— The leaf of the Betonica Officinalis is liable to be affected in the same manner.—

Anemone Nemorosa.

Wood Anemone.

RANUNCULUS.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Ranunculus Ficaria.

Common Pilewort. Lesser Celandine.

Ficaria verna. —

Wheatley. March 1817.

The young leaves may be eaten in the Spring along with other pot-herbs. — Goats & Sheep eat it. Cows & Horses refuse it. — Curculio dorsalis, is found upon it. —

Ranunculus Ficaria.

Common Pilewort. Lesser Celandine. Ficaria Verna.

RANUNCULUS.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Ranunculus Flammula.—

Lesser Spearwort.—

Found it in a Bog near Belsay Castle in Northumberland.— September 1818.—

It is very acrid. Applied externally it inflames & blisters the skin. Horses cattle, cows, sheep, goats, & swine refuse it.— Its acrimony rises in distillation. Some years ago a man travelled in several parts of England administering vomits, which, like white vitriol, operated the instant they were swallowed.— The distilled water of this plant was his medicine, & from the experience I have had of it, I feel myself authorised to assert, that in the case of poison being swallowed, or other circumstances occurring in which it is desirable to make a patient vomit instantaneously, it is preferable to any other medicine yet known, & does not excite those painful contractions in the upper

part of the stomach which the white vitriol sometimes does, thereby defeating the intention for which it was given. —

Ranunculus.

Ranunculus Flammula.

Lesser Spearwort.

RANUNCULUS.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Ranunculus Sceleratus.

Round-leaved Water Crowfoot. Celery-leaved Crowfoot.

By the side of the Lake. Westwood.

The whole plant is very corrosive, & beggars are said to use it to ulcerate their feet, which they expose in that state, to excite compassion.

Goats eat it. Cows, horses & sheep refuse it.

Ranunculus Sceleratus.

Round-leaved Water-Crowfoot. Celery-leaved Crowfoot.

RANUNCULUS.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Ranunculus Aquatilis.

Water-Crowfoot.

Growing in a Pool near Wheatley.—

May 1817.

So far is this plant from possessing the deleterious qualities usually attributed to it, that Dr. Pulteney, in the fifth Vol. of the Lin. Trans. has given ample testimony to its capability of almost alone supporting horses, cows, & pigs in good condition, & the animals eat it with avidity.

Ranunculus Aquatilis.

Water Crowfoot.

RANUNCULUS.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Ranunculus Bulbosus. —

Butter Flower. - Butter Cups. - Gold Cup. -
Bulbous Crowfoot. —

In the Grove at Wheatley. — May — 1818.

Ranunculus.

Ranunculus Bulbosus. —
Butter Flower. — Butter Cups. —
Gold Cup. — Bulbous Crowfoot. —

FRAGARIA.

ICOSANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Fragaria Vesca. —

Strawberry. —

May — 1818. —

Wheatley. —

The berries, either eaten alone, or with sugar, or with milk, are universally esteemed a most delicious fruit. They are grateful, cooling, sub-acid, juicy, & have a delightful smell. — Taken in large quantities they seldom disagree. — They promote perspiration, & dissolve the tartarous incrustations upon the teeth. — People afflicted with the gout have found great relief by using them largely, & Hoffman says, he has known con=sumptive people cured by them. — The bark of the root is astringent. — Sheep & goats eat it. — Cows are not fond of it. — Horses & swine refuse it. — The Cicada Spumaria (Cuckow-spit) is very frequently found upon the leaves, & the Coccus Polonicus upon the roots. — This has been supposed to be the common stock from which all the different sorts cultivated in gardens are

derived, but one of the garden sorts with a very large berry, called the Hautboy Strawberry, bears male & female flowers on different plants. —

Fragaria.

Fragaria Vesca. —
Strawberry. —

ROSA.

ICOSANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Rosa arvensis.

White-flowered Dog Rose. Corn Rose.

Hedges near Ramsgate.

August 10th. 1814

Rosa Arvensis. White-flowered Dog Rose.

Com. Rose. ——

RANUNCULUS.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Ranunculus Repens.

Creeping Crowfoot. Creeping Butter Cups.

Castle Dyke – Scarborough –

September 1815.

Ranunculus Repens.

Creeping Crowfoot. Creeping Butter Cups.

SPERGULA.

DECANDRIA. PENTAGYNIA.

Spergula Rodósa.

Knotted Spurrey.

Sav. – Sand Hutton.

August 1st 1822.

Spergula.

Spergula Nodosa.

Knotted Spurrey.

TORMENTILLA.

ICOSANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Tormentilla Officinalis. —

Septfoil. Tormentil. —

Harrogate Common. —

September 8th 1814

The roots may rank with the strongest vegetable astringents, & as such have a place in the modern practice of physic. — They are used in several countries to tan leather. — Farmers find them very efficacious in the dysenteries of cattle. — They dye red. — Cows, goats, sheep, & swine eat it. Horses refuse it. — A horse eat it. —

Tormentilla.

Tormentilla Officinalis.—

Septfoil.— Tormentil.—

CHLORA.

OCTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Chlora Perfoliata.

Perfoliated Yellow wort. Yellow Centaury.

Elsham. Lincolnshire.

September 2d.

1822.

Chlora Perfoliata.

Perfoliated Yellow-wort. Yellow Centaury.

LYCHNIS.

DECANDRIA. PENTAGYNIA.

Lychnis Flos-cuculi.

Meadow Pinks. Wild Williams.

Meadow Cuckow flower. Ragged Robin.

Cow flower. ——.

Hangate Common. — August 15th 1814

Lychnis Flos-cuculi. — Meadow Pink.
Wild William. Meadow Cuckow Flower.
Ragged Robin. Crow flower.

FRAGARIA.

ICOSANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Fragaria Sterilis. —

Barren Strawberry. —

In Sheethorpe Wood. — April 30th 1819.

Dr Curtis considers this plant as forming the connecting link between the Fragaria & Potentilla, having the leaves of the former, but in fructification more resembling the latter. — Gmelin considers it as a Comarum, & calls it C. Fragarioides. —

Fragaria Sterilis.

Barren Strawberry.

SAXIFRAGA.

DECANDRIA. DIGYNIA.

Saxifraga Tridactylites.—

Rue Whitlow-grass.— Rue-leaved Saxifrage.—

Growing on a Wall at Clifton
in Yorkshire.— April 1819.

Turns red after flowering.—

Saxifraga Tridactylites.

True Mouse-ear. — True-leaved Saxifraga.

PYROLA.

DECANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Pyrola Minor.

Lesser Wintergreen.

East side of Seymour Moor Scarborough.

August 1816.

Pyrola.

Pyrola Minor.

Lesser Wintergreen.

POLYGONUM.

OCTANDRIA. TRIGYNIA.

Polygonum Amphibium. —

Perennial Willow-leaved Arrowhead. —

Narrow-leaved Pond weed. —

June 10th 1818.

Cuckney. —

Polygonum.

Polygonum Amphibium.
Perennial Willow-leaved Persicaria.
Narrow-leaved Pond weed.

POLYGONUM.

OCTANDRIA. TRIGYNIA.

Polygonum Bistorta.

Great Bistort, or Snakeweed.

In a moist Meadow near Lackney.

June 14th 1810.

The root is one of the strongest vegetable astringents. The young shoots are eaten in Pottage, pudding in the North of England: & and about Manchester they are substituted for greens, under the name of Patience Dock. Eng. Botany.

Polygonum Bistorta.
Great Bistort, or
Snakeweed.—

ADOXA.

OCTANDRIA. TETRAGYNIA.

Adoxa Moschatellina,

Tuberous Moschatel.

Linnaeus. Eng.

Adoxa Moschatellina.

Tubeous Moschatel?

MONOTROPA.

DECANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Monótropa Hypópithys.

Primrose-scented Bird's-nest.

Yellow Bird's-nest.—

July 25th 1810.

Growing at the Roots of Fir-Trees at Boynton near Bridlington.

The whole plant smells sweet, & is of a pale Yellow colour, which peculiarity is generally confined to parasitical plants, & such as grow in very shady situations.—

Monotropa.

Monotropa Hypopithys.

Primrose-scented Bird's-nest.

Yellow Bird's-nest.

ANDROMEDA.

DECANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Andrómeda Polifólia.

Marsh Cistus. Wild Rosemary.

Foley Mountain. Rosemary Moorwort.

Marsh Holy Rose.—

PYROLA.

DECANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Pyrola Rotundifolia.

Common Winter-green.

Seamer Moor.

June 19th

1822.

Pyrola.

Pyrola Rotundifolia
Common Winter-green.

EPILOBIUM.

OCTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Epilobium Montanum. —

Smooth-leaved Willowherb. —

Hedges between High & Low Wargate. —

September 3rd 1814. —

The Stigma is in four deep segments, by which this is essentially distinguished from Epilobium Roseum, a species that otherwise much resembles it. —

Epilobium Montanum.

Smooth-leaved Willowherb.

ORNITHOGALUM.

HEXANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Ornithogalum

Ornithogalum.

TEUCRIUM.

DIDYNAMIA. GYMNOSPERMIA.

Teucrium Scorodonia. —

Wood Sage. — Sage Germander. —

Found it in a ditch bank near Sarborough. —

July — 1818.

The people of Jersey are said to make use of it in brewing. — It possesses the bitterness & a good deal of the flavour of hops, but upon trial it gave too much colour to the liquor. —

Teucrium.

Teucrium Scorodonia. —

Wood Sage. Sage Germander. —

MENTHA.

DIDYNAMIA. GYMNOSPERMIA.

Mentha.

GLECOMA.

DIDYNAMIA. GYMNOSPERMIA.

Glecóma Hederácea.

Vil. Ground Ivy. Cats-foot. Ale-hoof.
Tun-hoof. Robin run in the hedge.

Wheatley. River Side.

May 1823.

The leaves thrown into the with ale, clarify it & give it a flavour. The expressed juice mixed with a little wine, & applied morning & evening, destroys the white specks upon horses' eyes. The plants that grow near it do not flourish. Sheep eat it; horses are not fond of it; cows, goats, & swine refuse it. Little protuberances, composed of many cells, are sometimes found upon the leaves, & are occasioned by insects. The Valonia libatrix & the Cynips Glecomae live upon it. Linn.

1

Glecoma Hederacea.

Gill. Ground Ivy. Cats-foot. Ale-hoof. Tun-hoof.

Robin run in the hedge.

THYMUS.

DIDYNAMIA. GYMNOSPERMIA.

Thymus Serpyllum.

Mother of Thyme. Wild Thyme.

Common Thyme.

Creeping Willy.

August 1823.

This plant yields an essential oil that is very heating. An infusion of the leaves removes the headach. The flesh of sheep that feed upon aromatic plants, particularly upon Thyme, is much superior in flavour to common mutton; but Mr Bowles the author of the account of the Sheep walks in Spain, considers this as a vulgar error. he says sheep are not fond of it. Bees are fond of it. The Papilionacea feed upon it.

Thymus Serpyllum.

Mother of Thyme. Wild Thyme. Common Thyme.

SCUTELLARIA.

DIDYNAMIA. GYMNOSPERMIA.

Scutellaria galericulata.

Hooded Willowherb. Blue Skullcap.

Westwood

In the Lake at Westwood.

When the blossom falls off, the cup closes upon the seeds, which then ripe, being still smaller than the cup, could not possibly open its mouth, or overcome its elastic force, as the doors of the seeds do in the compound flowers, & must consequently remain useless without a possibility of escaping. But nature, ever full of resources, finds a method to discharge them. The cup grows dry, & then divides into two distinct parts; so that the seeds, already detached from the receptacle, fall to the ground. Cows, Goats, & Sheep eat it; Horses & Swine refuse it.

Scutellaria Galericulata.

Hooded. Willow herb. Blue Skullcap.

MELAMPYRUM.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

Melampyrum Sylvaticum.

Yellow Cow-wheat.

Seamer Moor. Scarborough.

August. 1816.

Cows, Sheep, & Goats eat it, & little a plentiful allowance fit soon grow fat.

Melampyrum Sylvaticum.

Yellow Cow-Wheat.

LATHRÆA.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

Lathræa Squamária.—

Great Toothwort.—

Growing at Roche Abbey near Maltby.— May.— 1890.

Grows only in shady places which the Sun's rays can scarcely penetrate, it being almost destitute of leaves, & such plants alone can live without the solar light.— Linn.— Rather Rare.—

It is also found in very light dry soil, & so entangled with the roots of some neighbouring tree, especially with those of the Hazel that I have reason to believe it parasitical. Wm Joyce.—

Lathræa Squamaria.—

Great Toothwort.—

PEDICULARIS.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

Pedicularis Palustris.

Marsh - Lousewort.

In a Field - between Lanthorpe & Tranmore.

June - 1815.

This is an unwelcome guest in Meadows, being very disagreeable to Cattle. Goats eat it. Horses, Sheep, & Cows refuse it. Swine are not fond of it.

Pedicularis Palustris

Marsh Lousewort.

PEDICULARIS.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

Pedicularis Sylvatica.

Common Lousewort.

Growing in the marshy part of Hampstead Common.

September 6th 1814.

It is said that if the healthiest flock of sheep be fed with this plant, they become scabby & starvy in a short time; the wool will get loose; & they will be over run with vermin. Cows & swine refuse it.

Pedicularis Sylvatica.

Common Lousewort.

ANTIRRHINUM.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

Antirrhinum Cymbalaria.

Ivy-leaved Snap-dragon. —

November 27th 1814.

Antirrhinum Cymbalaria

Ivy-leaved Snap dragon.

ANTIRRHINUM.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

Antirrhinum Majus.

Greater Snap dragon.

Oxford - growing on the Walls of the College. -

1819.

10

Antirrhinum Majus

Greater Snap Dragon.

SCROPHULARIA.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

Scrophularia Aquatica.

Water Betony or Figwort.

Wheatley. July 1010.

Scrophularia.

Scrophularia Aquatica
Water Betony, or
Figwort.

DIGITALIS.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

Digitalis Purpurea.—
Common Foxglove.—

The Hills - Wheatley.—

June 1817.

Very common in the Midland, but rare in the Eastern Counties.—

It is certainly a very active medicine, & merits much attention.—

Digitalis.

22

Digitalis Purpurea. —
Common Foxglove. —

OROBANCHE.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

Orobanche

Area Hog. Hills.

Growing on the roots of the Spartium Scoparium. — June 1823.

2.

DRABA.

TETRADYNAMIA. SILICULOSA.

Draba Verna.—

Common Whitlow-grass.—

Railwort.—

Wheatley.— Walks — April — 1818.

One of our earliest flowering plants.— It is good as a sallad.— Goats, Sheep, & Horses eat it; cows are not fond of it, Swine refuse it.—

Draba.

Draba Verna. –

Common Whitlow-grass. – Whitwort. –

COCHLEARIA.

TETRADYNAMIA. SILICULOSA.

Cochlearia Officinalis.

Scurvy-Grass. Scrobby-Grass. —

Found it on the Cliffs between Filey Bay & Gerson Bay near Scarborough. —

August 1816.

Notwithstanding this is a native of the Sea Coast, it is cultivated in gardens without any sensible alteration of its properties. It possesses a considerable degree of acrimony, & this acrimony seems to reside in a very volatile essential oil. — A distilled water, & a conserve are prepared from the leaves, & its juice is prescribed along with that of oranges, by the name of anti-scorbutic juices. It may be eaten as a Sallad. — Cows eat it. Horses, Goats, & Sheep refuse it. ———

Cochlearia Officinalis

Scurvy-Grass. Scrobby-Grass.

CARDAMINE.

TETRADYNAMIA. SILIQUOSA.

Cardamine Pratensis...

Common Ladies Smock...

Wheatley - In the Grove...

June. 1812...

The virtue of this flower in hysteric & epileptic cases was first mentioned by Ray, in his letters... Goats & Sheep eat it...

Horses & Mice refuse it... Cows are not fond of it...

7

Cardamine.

Cardamine Pratensis. — Common Ladies smock. —

SISYMBRIUM.

TETRADYNAMIA. SILIQUOSA.

Sisymbrium Nasturtium

Common water cresses..

Cultivated.

June 12th 1818.

This is very universally used as an early and wholesome spring salad.

Sisymbrium.

Sisymbrium Nasturtium.
Common water-cresses.

GERANIUM.

MONADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

Geranium lucatorium.

Hemlock-leaved Cranesbill. —

April. October

Heathy.

Growing in the Longfields. —— 1814.

Geranium.

Geranium Cicutarium.

Hemlock-leaved Cranesbill.

MALVA.

MONADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

Malva Moschata.

Musk Mallow. —

Found it on the road side between

Ramsgate and Bilton. —

September — 1814. —

Malva Moschata

Musk Mallow....

POLYGALA.

DIADELPHIA. OCTANDRIA.

Polygala Vulgaris.
Common Milkwort.

Wheatley.— The Hills.— July 1815.

Linnaeus found it to possess the properties of the Senega Rattle-snake root, (Polygala Senega) but in an inferior degree.— Dubamel used it in pleuretic fevers with the desired success.— The powdered root may be given in doses of half a dram.— Cows, Goats, & Sheep eat it, Swine refuse it.— An infusion of the herb, which is very bitter, taken in the morning fasting, about a quarter of a Pint daily, promotes expectoration, & is good for a catarrhous cough. I tried it with success. Dr. Smith.—

Polygala Vulgaris.
Common Milkwort.

GENISTA.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

Genista Tinctoria.

Dyers' Green-weed. Wood Waxen.

In a Field between Armthorpe & Tranmore. 1015.

A yellow colour may be prepared from the flowers, & for wool that is blue dyed green, the Dyers prefer it to all others. — Horses, Cows, Goats, & Sheep eat it. ——

Genista Tinctoria.

Dyer's Green-weed. Wood Waxen.

GENISTA.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

Genista Anglica.

Needle Furze. Petty Whin. Needle Greenweed.

Growing on the Common at Harrogate.

August 1814.

Genista.

Genista Anglica.

Needle Furze. Petty Whin. Needle Greenweed.

ONONIS.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

Ononis Spinósa

Thorny Rest-harrow. Cammock.

Ground Furze. –

In a Field near Cheltenham. –

August 1819.

Cows & Goats eat it. – Sheep are very fond of it.

Horses & Swine refuse it. Linn. –

A horse refused the whole branch, but

eat of the younger shoots when pinched off.

Dr. Stokes. –

Ononis.

Ononis Spinosa.

Thorny Rest-harrow. - Cammock. - Ground Furze. -

ANTHYLLIS.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

Anthyllis Vulneraria.

Kidney-vetch. Ladies-fingers.

Hatley.

Mar.
1821.

Anthyllis Vulneraria.

Kidney-vetch. Ladies-fingers.

VICIA.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

Vicia Cracca.

Tufted Vetch.

Hedges near Stadborough. August 1822.

Dr. Plot, in his Nat: Hist: of Staffordshire, page 204, says, that this & the preceding species always starves or weakens cattle above any thing yet known.

Vicia Cracca.

Tufted Vetch.

ASTRAGALUS.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

Astragalus Hypoglottis.
Purple-Mountain Milkwort,
or Cocks-head.
A. Canicans.

June 20th 1822.

On the York road, three miles & a half from Scarborough. —

Astragalus Hypoglottis,
Purple Mountain Milkwort, or Cockis-head.

TRIFOLIUM.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

Trifolium Medium.
Long-leaved, or Zig-zag Trefoil.

Place gathered Scarborough. August 1022.

Trifolium.

Trifolium Medium.

Long-headed in Ireland yellow trefoil.

HYPERICUM.

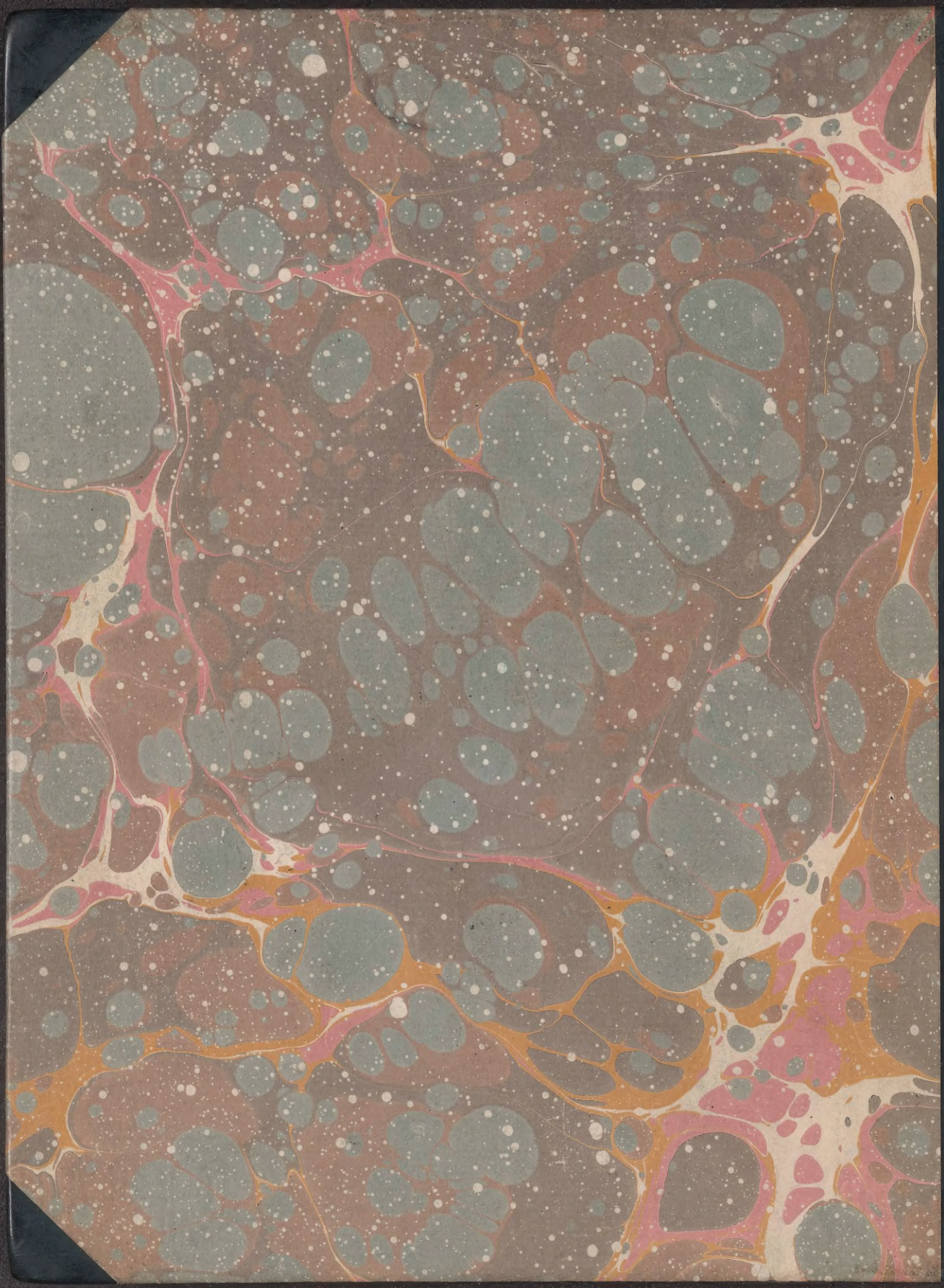
POLYADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

Hypericum Humifusum.

Trailing St. John's Wort.

The Hills at Wheatley.—

July 1823.

Hypericum Maculatum.

Tüpfling St. Johan's Wort.